

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

### **Listing of Claims:**

Claims 1 - 21 (cancelled).

Claim 22. (new) A method of introducing septicemia in cancerous patients by the quantitative intravenous infusion of live or live but attenuated bacteria followed by selected antibiotics to cause bacterial cell rupture with the release of DNA and RNA which provides atoms and short molecular fragments for use by the patient's repair enzymes to repair the physically broken, damaged, or distorted DNA of a cancerous cell which such repair effects a cure.

Claim 23. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 22, whereby the components of the bacterial cell other than DNA and RNA, may contribute to the cure of cancer by means not now known.

Claim 24. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 22, whereby more than one type (genus, species) of bacteria may be combined and infused at the same time or separately through intravenous infusion and that they may act synergistically to effect a cure.

Claim 25. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 22, whereby rupture of the bacterial cell with release of the cell content is accomplished by antibiotics, the immune system, or any other mechanism of rupture of a cell.

Claim 26. (new) A method for the treatment of cancerous cells in a patient comprising the steps of:

introducing a sufficient quantity of live or live but attenuated bacteria into the patient's bloodstream to cause the fever associated with septicemia in the patient;

allowing the septicemia to proceed for at least 24 hours; and

treating the septicemia with a medicinally effective quantity of an antibiotic appropriate for the selected bacteria so as to control the septicemia wherein the bacterial cells rupture and release their intracellular contents including the bacterias DNA and RNA into the patient's bloodstream and whereby the patient's repair enzymes use the bacteria's atoms and short molecular strands of DNA and RNA to repair broken and damaged DNA and RNA in the cancerous cells.